

papers, including the judgment or order, to the court of appeals, and said court shall immediately hear and determine the case.

There should be an immediate hearing where the right to a public office is involved. *Creager v. Hooper*, 83 Md. 500.

As to the right of appeal in mandamus cases, see sec. 3.

1904, art. 5, sec. 45. 1888, art. 5, sec. 43. 1860, art. 5, sec. 11. 1831, ch. 68, sec. 4

45. All cases where the State is interested shall stand for special hearing at the first term after the transmission of the record.

Ibid. sec. 46. 1888, art. 5, sec. 44. 1860, art. 29, sec. 30. 1853, ch. 68, sec. 2.

46. Every application for a writ of diminution shall contain a specification in writing of the parts of the records or proceedings requisite to be supplied, which shall also be incorporated in the writ of diminution, for the guidance of the inferior court.

If an appellant is not satisfied with the record as transmitted, he may apply for a writ of diminution under this section. Only the case as found in the record can be reviewed. *Schwallenberg v. Jennings*, 43 Md. 556.

Ibid. sec. 47. 1888, art. 5, sec. 45. 1860, art. 29, sec. 31. 1853, ch. 68, sec. 3.

47. The issuing of a writ of diminution shall not delay the hearing in the court of appeals of any cause, if the return thereto be made before the said cause shall be called for hearing, unless for good cause shown.

Ibid. sec. 48. 1888, art. 5, sec. 46. Rule 19.

48. In all cases where a writ of diminution shall be issued, the clerk of the inferior court to which the writ may be sent, shall, in his return thereto, transmit to the court of appeals only so much of the proceedings remaining of record in the inferior court, as may be necessary to correct the alleged errors or defects in the transcript first sent to the court of appeals.

Ibid. sec. 49. 1888, art. 5, sec. 47. Rule 22.

49. All appeals shall be brought into the court of appeals by transcript of the records of the court below, as contemplated by the constitution, and shall be made up as directed by law; and the appellant, in all civil cases, shall pay, or secure to be paid, to the clerk of the court of appeals, the cost of printing the necessary number of copies of said transcript, as required by the rules of court, at the rate of seven cents for every hundred words, and so *pro rata* for each copy, instead of ten cents per hundred words for each copy, as now provided by law; but before the clerk shall be required to have any transcript in any civil case printed, the appellant or appellants shall, upon being furnished with the amount of the cost at the rate aforesaid, pay or secure to be paid to the clerk, the amount of such cost, so that the clerk shall not be required to pay out money for printing and incur the risk of loss, in not being able to collect the cost from the parties from whom it may be due, after the work is done. And if there be cross-appeals, or more than one appeal, embraced in one transcript, the cost shall be duly apportioned; and no appeal shall be considered as ready for hearing